

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Algebra, and other branches of the Mathematicks and Mechanicks, for the use of those that are studious in those Noble Arts, as well to direct in the best Methods, and to detect Erroneous adventures, for the behoof of generous Beginners, as for the satisfaction and further encouragement of them that have attain'd higher accomplishments.

Also, in each of these Volumes, hath been given the Breviate and Substance of such Philosophical Writings, as came abroad, and were thought of good worth. And all along we have interspers'd many Histories, Philosophical Observations and promiscuous Experiments.

And now, I think, we may take our Prospect, and see, that we have got more ground in our second Volume than in the first; and more yet in the third than in either of the former; whence we take the liberty to ominate well for the future. Yet in all this I assume nothing to my self, but give all what is due to the merits of my generous Correspondents. And all that have affections for Arts and Sciences may rejoyce to see the late Proficiency of the Ingenuous and Nobler Students in both our famous Universities, and in all the Universities of Christendom. The Ingenious French have drawn the Same Yoke with us, in publishing their Journal des Scavans; and the Romans have followed our Example in their Giornale de Letterati. And doubtless all Civil Nations, who have a Gust for useful knowledge, will, in good time, drive on this Example; and then, as the Light increaseth, and runs on, we shall in a like proportion become so many mutual Ayds to each other: And this will hopefully redound to the General good of Mankind.

I doubt not but the Reader will pardon the Prolixity of this Preface, since, as was promised, it is not onely Preface, but bears a part of my main business, which is, to excite and animate the Industry and free Communications of others; of some of whose Effects take for the

present the Specimens following.

The Description

Of an Instrument invented divers years ago by Dr Christopher Wren, for drawing the Ont-lines of any Object in Perspective.

Ee Fig.I. wherein A. is a small Sight with a short arm B, which may be turn'd round about, and mov'd up and down the small Cylinder CD, which is screw d into the piece ED, at D, this piece

piece ED moving round about the Center E; by which means

the Sight may be remov'd either towards R or F.

EF is a Rule fastn'd on to the two Rulers GG, which Rulers ferve both to keep the square Frame SSSS perpendicular, and by their fliding through the square holes TT, they serve to stay the sight, either farther from or nearer to the faid Frame; on which Frame is stuck on with a little wax the paper 0000, whereon the Picture is to be drawn by the Pen I. This Pen I is by a small Bras-handle V. so fixt to the Ruler HH, that the point I. may be kept very firm, so as alwayes to touch the Paper.

HH. is a Ruler, that is alwayes, by means of the small strings anaabbbb, mov'd Horizontally, or Parallel to it self; at the end of which is fluck a small Pin, whose head P is the sight. which is to be mov'd up and down on the out-lines of any

Object.

The Contrivance of the Strings is this. The two Strings aaa, bbb. are exactly of an equal length. Two ends of them are fastn'd into a small Leaden Weight 2 2, which is mov'd in a Socket on the back fide of the Frame, and serves exactly to counterpoise the Ruler HH, being of equal weight with it. The other two ends of them are fastn'd to two small Pins H.H., after they have been roled about the small Pulleys N. MM. LL. KK; by means of which Pulleys if the Pen I. be taken hold of and mov'd up and down the Paper, the Strings moving very eafily, the Rule will always remain in an Horizontal polition.

The minner of Using it is this: Set the Instrument on a Table, and fix the Sight A. at what height above the Table, and at what distance from the Frame SSSS, you please. Then, looking through the Sight A, and holding the Pen I. in your hand, move the Head of the Pin P. up and down the Out-lines of the Object, and the point I will describe on the Paper 0000, the

Shape of the Object so traced.

